

TEMPLE KNEW MANY DARK DAYS BEFORE SUCCESS CAME TO CROWN ITS EFFORTS

Doctor Conwell Gives Resume of Work Done in Concluding Article of Series Telling of the University

By DR. RUSSELL H. CONWELL

CHAPTER VIII

WHERE there no dark days? Oh, yes, many of them. But looking back they appear now to be a necessary background or artistic contrast. It was good for us that we bore the burden in our youth. Faith in the merit of the work and in the ultimate triumph of good kept the workers from being utterly cast down. There was a need of money—a crying, desperate need. And while we cannot emphasize too much that education which is worth more than a great fortune, yet while food and attire must be purchased, and a shelter be provided for our little ones, we must not despise money. Many thousands of Temple's best scholars were compelled at first to study some branch which would help them to the necessities of life. The practical business courses were a necessary preliminary to the entrance into the so-called higher courses. It was discouraging to have so many of our students limit their education to the money standard. An advance of fifteen or twenty dollars a week would often lead them to give up their ambition for the higher places and the accompanying broad culture.

But the question of money was always in our own thoughts, and we could not blame them. The college was continually overrunning its normal income and special gifts were dreadfully uncertain. The opening of the full college course in arts and sciences was a fair illustration of the dangerous risks the institution had to assume in order to advance. The full college grade opened with one student, for whom there was, of course, provided the same complete faculty as would be necessary for a class of one hundred. The expense was alarming, and it required an almost reckless stubbornness to go on with so little tuition and no other income. Going in debt every day at such a rate was a disheartening experience itself. But the worst experience was the unrest in the faculty, who considered the venture a ridiculous failure, and felt that it fell would injure their standing. But, "necessity is the mother of invention," and it is now clear that they would never have studied so closely the needs of the people and would have gone on much less effectively if we had begun with ample funds and large buildings. The trustees, which adapted itself most fully to the conditions of its environment. The college was compelled to consider carefully the dispositions and intentions of the prospective students and to go to them, in order to help them. The most of them could not buy costly clothing, nor join expensive clubs. Their pride would hinder their attendance on classes with the rich. Their leisure hours were few, and their recitations must be adjusted to their labor conditions. But two or three students from other more distant institutions were found to join the college. Went and then the class went on with the regular course copied from the curriculum of Princeton and Yale. The great expense above the law tuition brought the friends of the college into frequent and anxious consultations. The attempt was made to raise a few scholarships of one thousand dollars each. But while several gifts were made by personal friends of the management, the donors considered it any honor to subscribe for a gift to have it known that they contributed to the college.

CHAPTER IX

THE Temple University idea is no new theory and has no claim to an idea of exclusive attention. But the growth and development of it is of far more consequence than the building of a palace or a corporation. The idea that all Americans can receive valuable school and college instruction is an exceedingly important thing. If that conviction had larger growth it may not matter so much how great is the endowment of any one of the institutions, or what are the names which present it to the people. The knowledge that the example of the Temple University has done so much more for humanity by suggesting to other cities and countries the advisability and possibility of opening like institutions is the greatest satisfaction life can bring to the founders of that university. Many cities of America, Europe and Asia now have Temple Universities, although the work is often flourishing under some other name. Temple University graduates have been the prime movers in a great many of those institutions. But others have opened their doors in great manufacturing cities by reason of what the local philanthropists have heard of the success of Temple in Philadelphia.

One of the most pleasing of these enterprises, because it is so successful, is the Drexel Institute in West Philadelphia. The causes which led up to the building and endowment of that noble benefaction may be full of suggestion to other workers, and may thus be of special interest to some who would enjoy opening another school like it. An enterprising young lady who was intensely interested in the Temple College before it was chartered as a university, visited George W. Childs, then the owner and editor of the *Private Ledger*. Mr. Childs was one of our most honorable specimens of American citizenship. Kind and America are linked by his name and generosity in most beautiful and sacred memorials. When the representative of Temple met Mr. Childs in his office he became much interested in the work of the college. He requested her to bring him the catalogue and prospectus, and he sent a reporter to the college, who wrote a series of reports on the work done at Temple. A few days later Mr. Childs advised the lady solicitor to call on Colonel Drexel for a donation, which she immediately did. Colonel Drexel was also interested and said he would confer with Mr. Childs and then let her know his decision within a few days. Colonel Drexel then sent for the president of Temple University and arranged for a meeting at Mr. Childs' Wootton home. There the three spent an evening discussing the subject of education as given at Temple. When the president of Temple left, Mr. Childs and Colonel Drexel together the last words of Mr. Childs were: "We can't do better than to help you out."

Nearly a month later Mr. Childs informed the president of Temple that he had decided to recognize or pay the donation out of the many millions he left to them. A more sad heart could scarcely be found in the city than that of the college president's heart when that news was finally apparent. He had borrowed money for necessities on the strength of that promise and poor men afterward gave a month's wages each to meet the obligation.

In another case, when the dishonesty or weakness of a trusted friend of the college had brought the corporation into a great loss (more than \$60,000), a great relief was felt in a notice from an old lady that she was making a gift to the college of \$40,000 in her will and she wished the college to know about the matter, "so as to be ready to claim it" in her death. She died a few months later, then eighty-three years old, but had by a codicil given her whole estate to the church of which she was a communicant. Again an old lady who inherited large tracts of Pennsylvania coal lands promised a gift of \$80,000 when the lands should be sold. But a flaw was found in the title which was not corrected until after her death. Once more a wealthy old gentleman proposed to buy and give the Baptist Temple a chapel for the university and church was arranging for the purchase at the price of \$200,000, when suddenly changed his mind and bequeathed the whole matter. He died without further legal action in that matter, although he generously gave the university \$25,000 in his will.

These blasted hopes kept coming in a time when the poor were counting their wives from their pockets and some gave up one meal a day to keep the college open. The university was almost shut, yet, and



Doctor Conwell in his study at midnight

CONWELL PHILOSOPHY

Sometimes Epigrammatic, Sometimes Matter-of-Fact, Always Helpful

Intellectual and moral education is necessary to the preservation of the equality and liberty of the American democracy.

The people must be intelligent in order to rule wisely, and they must be moral and religious in order to rule generously.

The chief reason why the masses of the people do not receive a much more helpful education is simply because of their lack of faith. No one undertakes what he is sure he cannot do. All want a sure thing.

THE END

2 ARMORED CRUISERS WILL BE BUILT HERE

League Island Gets \$40,000,000 Contract—Work for 3500 Men.

The Philadelphia Navy Yard, at League Island, will build two armored cruisers, representing a cost of about \$40,000,000 each. Announcement was made today that contracts for construction of the vessels have been given the yard and that the work will give employment to nearly 3500 workmen. The only large vessel turned out at a yard in the past was the transport *Anderson*, 16,000 tons, launched in 1918.

One of the cruisers is to be named *Constitution* in honor of the old name of the same name, the exploits which did much to make history in the early days of the American navy. The other craft will be known for the *sea* as No. 6.

The construction of the ships will involve the installation of additional building facilities at the yard, but as expense, it is believed, will be only taken care of by the \$2,300,000 appropriation, approved by the Senate and the Delaware Canal board, under the War Department by a committee representing the united war work agencies and the War Department's commission on training camp activities. The Knights of Columbus, on learning of this recommendation, announced that protest would be made at a special meeting in Chicago next Monday. Such curtailment of the work would overthrow the whole policy of the organization, which, at the outset of its war work, decided to charge for nothing.

The passage of an appropriation of \$40,000,000 for the improvement of the Delaware River and an appropriation of \$2,300,000 for the purchase of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal formed an earlier source of gratification to those who have long been fighting for recognition of Philadelphia as a great seaport. The original request for funds to carry a improvement work along the Delaware called for \$2,500,000, and leading commercial organizations here were disappointed when the appropriation was cut to \$1,000,000. A fund of \$3,000,000 is already in reserve for the Delaware River work, however, and, with the additional \$1,000,000 appropriation, enough money is available to carry on the work for the fiscal year.

Colonel W. B. Ludus, United States district engineer, yesterday announced that bids for dredging the thirty-five-foot channel in the Delaware River will be advertised on March 11.

LIMIT FREE ARMY "SMOKES"

Knights of Columbus Will Protest Curtailment of Distribution

New York, Feb. 20.—(By A. P.)—Curtailment of free distribution of cigarettes, candy and other comforts to men in the service to 10 per cent of the sums received by the seven recognized welfare organizations in the recent united war work campaign has been recommended to the War Department by a committee representing the united war work agencies and the War Department's commission on training camp activities.

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HONOR U. S. MEN IN RUSSIA

French Decorate Thirty While Mercury Slips Past Zero

Arhangel, Feb. 20.—Thirty officers and men of the American forces in Northern Russia were today given French crosses for gallant service under French command on the Volga railway front during the brief offensive against the Bolsheviks in September, October and November.

They were given their medals by the French commander, in the presence of commander-in-chief Major General Edmund Ironside and Colonel George E. Stewart, commanding the Americans in Northern Russia. The ceremony took place in Arctic costume. The thermometer was below zero while the decorations were being presented.

MAY ENEMY DRIVE AUTO?

Jersey Appellate Court Will Decide About License

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 20.—(By A. P.)—The Court of Errors and Appeals will decide whether or not William L. Hill, state motor vehicle commissioner, has power to refuse automobile licenses to enemy aliens, the Supreme Court having denied an application of Julius Uszaky, of this city, an Austro-Hungarian, for a mandamus to compel Hill to issue a license to him.

The court allowed an alternative writ of mandamus under which Uszaky will take his complaint to the higher court. Meantime he is not allowed a license to drive a car. He is in the dry goods business here, and he contended that an automobile license was necessary for him in his business.



Federal Revenue Act

THE National Bank of Commerce in New York is publishing the Federal Revenue Act in book form. As a guide to taxpayers there have been added a complete index, side notes and tables illustrating typical cases involving large payments.

Copies will be mailed the Bank's customers as soon as printed. Applications from others will be filled in the order received.

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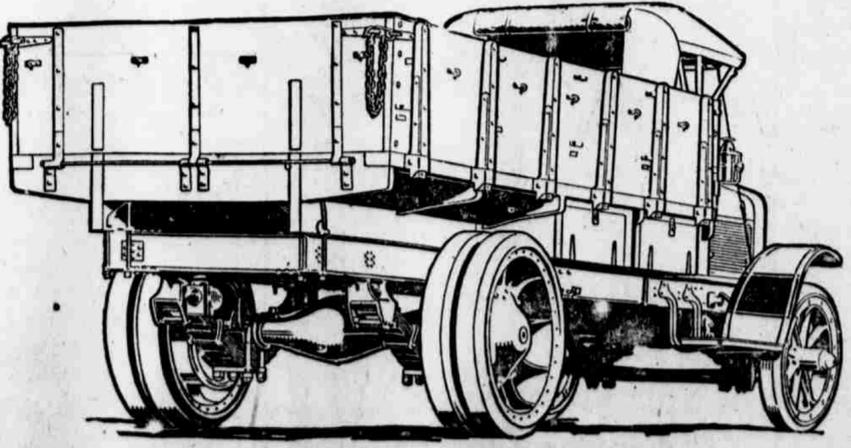
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By Quick Work Robbers Got On Before Detectives Answered Burglar Alarm.

ANOTHER SALOON HOLD-UP Proprietor Shot, But Barely Got Nothing—Theft of Only Two Cars Reported.

While detectives were responding to a burglar alarm call from the City of Philadelphia, a saloon, which had been plundered of goods worth \$16,000, was held up by the robbers, who pulled down the front of the case in their hurry to get away.

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